

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
WACO DIVISION**

WSOU INVESTMENTS, LLC, d/b/a  
BRAZOS LICENSING AND  
DEVELOPMENT,

Plaintiff,

v.

TP-LINK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD,

Defendant.

**CASE NO. 6:20-cv-01013**

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

**COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff WSOU Investments, LLC d/b/a Brazos Licensing and Development (“Plaintiff” or “Brazos”), by and through its attorneys, files this Complaint for Patent Infringement against defendant TP-LINK Technology Co., Ltd. (“Defendant” or “TP-Link”) and hereby alleges as follows:

**I. NATURE OF ACTION**

1. This is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the Patent Laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 1 *et seq.*, including §§ 271, 281, 283, 284, and 285. This action is brought to end Defendant’s unauthorized and infringing manufacture, use, sale, offering for sale, and/or importation of methods and products incorporating Brazos’s patented invention.

2. Brazos is the owner of all rights, title, and interest in and to US Patent No. 9,226,305 (the “’305 Patent” or the “Patent”) including all rights to recover for all past and future infringement thereof.

3. Upon information and belief, Defendant has been and currently is infringing, contributing to the infringement of, and/or inducing the infringement of Brazos’s Patent, by,

among other things, making, using, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale, within the territorial boundaries of the United States and the State of Texas, products that are covered by one or more claims of Brazos's Patent and inducing such conduct by others.

4. Defendant manufactures, provides, sells, offers for sale, imports, and/or distributes Infringing Products (as defined herein) and services; and/or induces others to make and use of its Infringing Products and services in an infringing manner; and/or contributes to the making and use of Infringing Products and services by others, including its customers, who directly infringe the Patent.

## **II. THE PARTIES**

5. Plaintiff WSOU Investments, LLC d/b/a Brazos Licensing and Development is a limited liability corporation organized and existing under the laws of Delaware, with its principal place of business at 605 Austin Avenue, Suite 6, Waco, Texas 76701.

6. Upon information and belief, Defendant TP-LINK Technology Co., Ltd. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of China, with a place of business located at South Building, No. 5 Keyuan Road, Science and Technology Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Peoples Republic of China.

7. TP-LINK Technology Co., Ltd. may be served with process by serving the Texas Secretary of State, James E. Rudder Building, 1019 Brazos Street, Austin, Texas 78701, as its agent for service because it engages in business in Texas but has not designated or maintained a resident agent for service of process in Texas as required by statute. This action arises out of that business.

8. Defendant manufactures and distributes electronics. Defendant, either itself and/or through the activities of its subsidiaries or agents, makes, uses, sells, offers for sale, and/or imports

throughout the United States, including within this District, computer networking products that infringe the Asserted Patent, defined below.

### **III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

9. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a). Alternatively, this Court has jurisdiction over Defendant under Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(k)(2) (“Federal Claim Outside State-Court Jurisdiction”).

10. This Court has specific and general personal jurisdiction over TP-Link pursuant to due process and/or the Texas Long Arm Statute, Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code § 17.042, because (1) TP-Link has committed and continues to commit acts of patent infringement, including acts giving rise to this action, within the State of Texas and this Judicial District; (2) TP-Link has committed and continues to commit acts of patent infringement in the State of Texas, including making, using, offering to sell, and/or selling accused products in Texas, and/or importing accused products into Texas, inducing others to commit acts of patent infringement in Texas, and/or committing at least a portion of any other infringements alleged herein.

11. The Court’s exercise of jurisdiction over TP-Link would not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice because TP-Link has established minimum contacts with the forum. For example, on information and belief, TP-Link has committed acts of infringement in this Judicial District, directly and/or through intermediaries, by, among other things, making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing products and/or services that infringe the Asserted Patent, as alleged herein. TP-Link has purposefully and voluntarily placed infringing products into the stream of commerce by shipping infringing products through established distribution channels into the State of Texas, knowing or expecting that the Infringing Products would be shipped into Texas.

12. Upon information and belief, TP-Link has continuous and systematic business contacts with the State of Texas. TP-Link, directly and/or through affiliates and/or intermediaries, conducts its business extensively throughout the State of Texas, by shipping, importing, manufacturing, distributing, offering for sale, selling, and/or advertising its products and services in the State of Texas and this Judicial District. TP-Link interacts with subsidiaries, distributors, resellers and/or customers who sell the infringing products into Texas, knowing or expecting that these subsidiaries, distributors, resellers and/or customers will then sell the Infringing Products into the State of Texas, either directly or through intermediaries.

13. Venue in the Western District of Texas is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 (c)(3) which provides that “a defendant not resident in the United States may be sued in any judicial district, and the joinder of such a defendant shall be disregarded in determining where the action may be brought with respect to other defendants.”

14. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b). TP-Link has transacted business in this Judicial District and has committed acts of direct and indirect infringement in this Judicial District by, among other things, importing, offering to sell, and selling products that infringe the Patent.

15. Upon information and belief, TP-Link designs, manufactures, uses, imports into the United States, sells, and/or offers for sale in the United States products that infringe the Asserted Patent, directly and or through intermediaries, as alleged herein. TP-Link markets, sells, and/or offers to sell its products and services, including those accused herein of infringement, to actual and potential customers and end-users located in the State of Texas and in this Judicial District, as alleged herein.

**COUNT ONE**  
**INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 9,226,305**

16. Brazos re-alleges and incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs 1-15 of this Complaint.

17. On December 29, 2015, the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 9,226,305, entitled “Medium access control method.”

18. Brazos is the owner of all rights, title, and interest in and to the '305 Patent, including the right to assert all causes of action arising under the '305 Patent and the right to any remedies for the infringement of the '305 Patent.

19. For example, claim 10 of the '305 Patent states:

A method comprising:

sending, by a device in a wireless communication network, to a network node an indication that a first resource allocation to the device to transmit data was insufficient and there is remaining data to transmit by the device, the first resource allocation being responsive to a previous probe to a first group of devices to which the device belongs to identify whether the device had data to transmit; and

in response to the sending, receiving from the network node, a second resource allocation to the device in order to enable the device to transmit the remaining data, wherein the second resource allocation is based at least on information associated with the first resource allocation, wherein the second resource allocation comprises a resource allocation to a currently probed second group of devices to which the device does not belong and a next resource allocation to the previously probed first group of devices to which the device belongs, and wherein the first group of devices is identified using a first group identification and the second group of devices is identified using a second group identification.

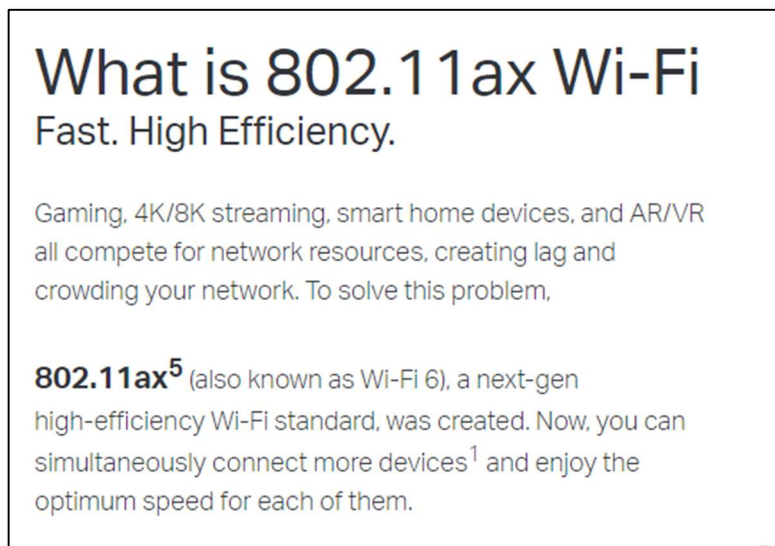
20. TP-Link's Accused Products meet every limitation of claim 10 of the '305 Patent, as well as other claims of the '305 Patent.

21. TP-Link makes, uses, sells, offers for sale, imports, and/or distributes in the United States, including within this Judicial District, networking products such as High-Speed Cable Modems, wireless routers, ADSL, range extenders, routers and switches, and other devices like IP

cameras, powerline adapters, print servers, media converters, wireless adapters, power banks, mobile phones, and SMART home technology devices.

22. TP-Link makes, uses, sells, offers for sale, imports, and/or distributes in the United States, including within this Judicial District, products that use features to provide data transmission and device priority to mobile units, including but not limited to TP-Link Archer AX6000 Next-Gen Wi-Fi Router and products that operate in a substantially similar manner (collectively, the “Accused Products”).

23. The Accused Products use 802.11ax technology or Wi-Fi 6.



24. TP-Link instructs users that the Accused Products provide faster, broader, and higher capacity wireless connections using 802.11ax technology.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.tp-link.com/us/home-networking/wifi-router/archer-ax6000/>



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25. The TP-Link 802.11 ax is a Downlink/Uplink MU-MIMO (Multi-User- Multiple Input Multiple Output), OFDMA (Orthogonal Frequency Division for Multiple Access) based technology which provides 4x larger capacity and ability to handle more devices.



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26. The Accused Products are capable of allocating resources for connected devices with a method based on 802.11ax in which multiple devices can be connected to a single Access point (i.e., TP-Link AX6000).

27. The Accused Devices are capable of requesting the buffer status of the Stations (i.e., devices) connected to them before Uplink Multi-User (UL MU) scheduling can be completed.

28. The Accused Products learn the buffer status of the Stations by requesting a Buffer Status report ("BSR"). BSR provides information about the amount of data remaining in a station

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.tp-link.com/us/home-networking/wifi-router/archer-ax6000/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.tp-link.com/us/wifi6/>

for transmission to the access point. The stations within range can transmit BSRs through an Uplink Single User Transmission. (i.e., first resource allocation to the device to transmit data was insufficient, and there is remaining data to transmit by the device).

29. The Accused Devices are capable of estimating the number of stations which can send BSRs. The Accused Devices then assign Resource units (RUs) to these Stations accordingly to facilitate transmission.

30. The Accused Devices can have both high-powered and low-powered devices connected to them. The Accused Devices group high-powered and/or closer devices into a first group of devices and group low-powered and/or farther devices into a second group of devices.

31. TP-Link has received notice and actual or constructive knowledge of its infringement of the '305 Patent no later than the date of service of this Complaint.

32. Since at least the date of service of this Complaint, through its actions, TP-Link has actively induced product makers, distributors, retailers, and/or end users of the Accused Products to infringe the '305 Patent throughout the United States, including within this Judicial District, by, among other things, advertising and promoting the use of the Accused Products in various websites, including providing and disseminating product descriptions, operating manuals, and other instructions on how to implement and configure the Accused Products. Examples of such advertising, promoting, and/or instructing include web advertising,<sup>4</sup> user guides, and support forum postings.

33. TP-Link was and is aware that the normal and customary use by end users of the Accused Products infringes the '305 Patent. TP-Link's inducement is ongoing.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.tp-link.com/us/home-networking/wifi-router/archer-ax6000/>.



34. Brazos has suffered damages as a result of TP-Link's direct and indirect infringement of the '305 Patent in an amount adequate to compensate for TP-Link's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by TP-Link, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court.

35. Defendant continued to make, use, sell and/or import Infringing Products, to induce others to engage in such conduct, and/or to contribute to others engaging in such conduct despite knowing that its actions constituted infringement of a valid patent.

36. Accordingly, Defendant acted egregiously and/or knowingly or intentionally when it infringed the '305 Patent.

#### **IV. JURY DEMAND**

37. Plaintiff Brazos hereby demands a jury on all issues so triable.

#### **V. REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Brazos respectfully requests that the Court:

(a) enter judgment that TP-Link infringes one or more claims of the '305 Patent literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents;

(b) enter judgment that TP-Link has induced infringement and continues to induce infringement of one or more claims of the '305 Patent;

(c) enter judgment that TP-Link has contributed to and continues to contribute to the infringement of one or more claims of the '305 Patent;

(d) award Brazos damages, to be paid by TP-Link in an amount adequate to compensate Brazos for such damages, together with pre-judgment and post-judgment interest for the infringement by TP-Link of the '305 Patent through the date such judgment is entered in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 284, and increase such award by up to three times the amount found or assessed in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 284;

- (e) declare this case exceptional pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285; and
- (f) award Brazos its costs, disbursements, attorneys' fees, and such further and additional relief as is deemed appropriate by this Court.

Dated: October 31, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Raymond W. Mort, III  
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